ANTIGEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- NIXON'S ROYAL (INCUS WINYER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 6M Broadway. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, LIABRETY BOYS OF

BRYANTS: MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bro

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway. LLOYD'S MINETRELS IN MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 286 Broadway .- Sonds,

OUR EVENING EDITIONS. While important news is daily reaching as from all parts of the country, we shall issue, in addition to our regular edition, one at half past four o'clock.

New York, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The News.

President Davis, of the Confederate States, has issued a proclamation inviting privateers to take service with the revolutionists. The document is given in another column. It is reported that several vessels are now fitting out at New Orleans for privateers.

There is a report from Texas that all the American vessels at Galveston have been embargoed.

One of our correspondents at Washington states that Mr. Seward yesterday received information from Richmond to the effect that the secession ordinance had been defeated in the Virginia Convention in secret session by seven majority. Other reports corroborate this news. Apprehensions were entertained yesterday that the Virginia revolutionists would seize upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and troops were to leave Washington last night to garrison that important post. A despatch from our correspondent at New Or-

leans, dated yesterday, states that the military status at Pensacola remained unchanged, and that Gen. Clark, who had just arrived from there, said no attack would be made upon Fort Picken

Yesterday was the day fixed for the reception of subscriptions to the five million loan of the re-volutionists. Of this sum \$2,008,000 were subscribed in Charleston yesterday, and \$3,000,000 in New Orleans. The number of volunteer regiments that are

forming in this city, for the purpose of supporting the government, seems to be legion, and the men are rapidly being enrolled. There are in the city at present, among others, the Scott Life Guard. First regiment: National Guard, Seventh regiment: Union Volunteers, Tenth Ward Volunteers, Fifth Ward Volunteers, Union Volunteer Battalion. They all held mostlings yesterday reports of which will be found elsewhere. Our regular mittia are also preparing for fight, and show a strong Union sentiment. The Seventh, Seventy-ninth, Fifty-fifth and other regiments met last evening at their respective armories for drill, and after the exercise meetings were held. A meeting of the Division Board was also held, but the iness transacted was strictly private.

We have received intelligence from all parts of the North, East and West of the alacrity with which the call for troops to support the government has been responded to, and of the unbounded enthusiasm which pervades all classes in comit forward to tender their services, but the crowded state of our columns this morning compels us to omit the details.

Three officers in advance of the Massachusetts troops arrived in this city at about a quarter past eleven o'clock last evening by the New Haven Railroad. They consisted of Colonel Davis, Majors Ames and Ladd. The troops are not expected until this morning. The officers proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were very enthu slastically received by the crowd assembled in the vestibule. Further particulars will be found in another column.

The meeting of merchants at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was very enthusiastic, and atrong Union feelings were demonstrated. The mass meeting will be held in III in square on Saturday next, at three object r. M. A full report of the meeting yesterday will be found elsewhere. The demonstration on Saturday next should, and doubtless will be, the most imposing ever witnessed in this city.

d inst. and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 217,259 in specie, consigned to Gulon & Co., Adams Express and Wilson G. Hunt. The mails of the North Briton, which arrived at Portland on Tuesday, from Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th instant, also reached New York yesterday. The advices by these arrivals have been anticipated.

The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool, brings home for trial—sent by the United States Consul four seamen, late of the ship General Parkhill, for killing Captain Price, of that vessel. They were taken charge of at Quarantine by officers of the Harbor police. The names of the prisoners are John Kelly, John Riley, Frank Collins and F. L.

We learn that the government has contracted with the Hamburg Steamship Company for the transportation of the United States mails from this city to Hamburg. The steamships of this line omprise the Saxonia, Borussia, Hammonia, Teuonia and Bavaria, and their days of departure will be on each alternate Saturday, commencing on the 4th of May next. This line is considered se of the most safe and reliable that plies be-

cen the two hemispheres. oners at their meeting yesterday inmed them that the emigrants landed here ing the past week numbered 1,593, which the number for the present year so far to 47; and that the balance of the commutation ney at present amounts to \$4,562 65. The disposed of at the meeting was wholly a routine nature and void of public interest.

he Board of Education met last evening. Apstions from the school officers of the Seventh, enth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth wards, for os, were received and referred. The Sixth d school officers asked authority to advertise proposals to alter Ward School No. 2, and the

ication was referred to the Committee on Re-The local board of the Twenty-second asked the Board to confirm their contract of for furnishing Ward School No. 28. This was also referred. The school officers of wentieth ward asked for \$5,990 to purchase. tilating apparatus for Ward School No. 3. application was referred. The subject of Landing a fireproof library, in connection with

the Free Academy, again came up, but was once more laid over till the second meeting in May. A number of smaller matters came up and were acted upon before the Board adjourned.

ATTOTION METERS WITH MAKEN

The anniversary of the New York Lying-in-Asy-The abniversary of the New York Lying in asylum was held yesterday, at No. 85 Marion street. The proceedings were of a highly interesting character, and witnessed by a large number of patrons of the institution. The asylum is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

The market for beef cattle yesterday was dull and heavy, and prices were about half a cent lower. The receipts were heavy. Sheep and lambs were about 25 cents per head higher, and the stock was without essential change. The total receipts were 4,518 beef cattle, 121 cows, 951 veals, 8,176 sheep and lambs, and 6,062 swine.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, with sales of 6,000 a 7,000 bales, including 4,500 in transit, closing firm on the basis of 18%c. a 12%c. Flour was lower for superfine and medium grades of State and Western, while sales were active. Wheat was lower, especially the lower grades, while sales were fair. Corn was firm and in fair demand at unchanged prices. Pork was firm and with sales of mess at \$17 75 a \$15, and of prime at \$12 90 a \$23 25. Beef was steady and in fair demand. Coffee was steady, with moderate sales. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 640 hhds. Cubes and 1,446. race Havana, chiefly for export, at prices given in other place. Freight engagements were moderate and

rel War-The Societal and the Bo the government of the United States, with its fleets and armics, and the consolidated North, with its population of nineteen millions, are arrayed in the attitude of war against the seven secoded cotton States of the South, with an aggregate population of less than five millions, with an army wholly improvised for the occasion, and without even the nucleus of a navy or the shipyards necessary for the creation of one. If Napoleon was right in his declaration that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery, the fearful odds thus

combined against the seceded States would seem to leave them no possible chance of es-

cape from submission, subjugation or destruc-But there are the border or intermediate slave States, with their additional Southern population of some eight millions. Upon them the seceded States have confidently relied as confederates, and still count upon their adhesion as in the common cause of the South. These intermediate States, however, have thus far resisted all efforts to precipitate them into this Southern revolution. Virginia especially, the head and front of the border State column has been subjected to a most trying and menacing secession pressure for many weeks. But her State Convention, largely composed of her most substantial, reflecting and responsible men, has thus far resisted all the efforts of the revolutionists to drag her from her moorings; and, according to our latest advices, that Convention will weather the appalling secession excitement which, in the streets of Richmond,

since the affair of Fort Sumter, seems to have

silenced all opposing voices. The Convention still adheres to the United States; but if it should be borne down by the outside pressure upon it, to the people of the State is still reserved the final issue of secession or the Union. That they are strongly attached to the Union who can doubt? Known as the "Mother of States and of Statesmen," the Old Dominion may not unfairly be called the founder of the Union. It was her Jefferson who framed our Declaration of Independence; it was her Washington who achieved our liberties; it was her Madison who was the principal architect of our federal constitution, and it was her Marshall who was our first great authoritative expounder thereof. Thus gloriously identified with the liberation, organization and full establishment of the United States, it is impossible that Virginia can lightly abandon the work of her own hands and the glory of her own children. Her people have always been leval and conservative to the Union; but during the last generation or two of small, intriguing, selfish, reckless and disorganizing politicians, North and South, Virginia-in such men as Gov. Wise and Senator Mason and Pryor-has been used for the purposes of disunion, revolution and a Southern independence.

Thus such Southern leaders as Jefferson Davis, Rhett, Yancey, the Browns, and the Spratts and the Memmingers of this desperate scheme of a Southern confederacy, have been taught that in "precipitating the cotton States into a revolution" Virginia would soon bring over the border slave States to the rescue. This project of disunion, we have reason to believe, contributed South its fall share to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while our foolish and spoils and power seeking Northern democracy accepted it as a bribe for the Presidency. Sinking all these things in the great cause of the Union, the policy of this journal has been to save the Union to avoid war and to restore harmony through sectional concessions and compromises. To this end we have vindicated the constitutional rights and the cause of the South to the very last day of peace. We had hoped that, in avoiding war, the seceded States might still be reclaimed, although in the act of secession those States destroyed that conservative majority which they had in both houses of the last Congress, and which they would have had

in both houses of this approaching Congress. The inauguration of war has cut short the argument. We must meet this new condition of things as it stands before us. Our allegiance and our duty are attached to the flag of the United States, its cause and its authorities. So it is, too, with that great conservative body of our Northern people who, to the last day of peace, were prepared to win back the seceded States by liberal concessions for their security and prosperity in the Union. That book is closed. We are suddenly involved in war, and all parties in the North are now merged under the flag opposed to that of the revolted States. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, which was doubtless resolved upon to unite the South, has united the Northa result consistent and inevitable from a state

The intractable Hotspurs of the South may be disappointed at this startling fact; but to Virginia and the other border slave States it presents considerations of vital importance. They must see now that their safety lies only in the Union. In joining the Montgomery government they must bring upon themselves the whole weight of this dreadful war and its destructive consequences. Standing in the position of mediators, they may, in this coming Congress, exert a powerful influence for peace. By the Fourth of July we may have two hundred and fifty thousand resolute Northern men in arms, and a home squadron along the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coast of several hundred ships and transports of war. The seceded

States may present, by that day, a hostile land

force of a hundred thousand of their splendid volunteer soldiers; and from the prospect of a deadly collision between these terrible warlike elements this coming Congress may recoil with horror, provided that the border slave States are present to speak for themselves and the

In behalf of their institution of slavery, their political and social safety; in behalf of the seceded States; in behalf of the Union and in behalf of peace, we appeal to Virginia and to all the intermediate slave States between the belligerents in this fearful crisis, to stand fast in the Union, and to come up to Congress in July as a council of peacemakers, loyal to the North, to the South and to the Union, and zealous to save their own section, and to save us all from the enduring calamities of an exhausting civil war. To save the seceded States, and to save themselves from these calamities the only course now for Virginia and the other tobacco States is to stand fast by the Union.

The War and the Military Spirit of the

The proclamation of the President, calling for a force of seventy-five thousand volunteers, has a specific response from the entire specific response from the vices to the Governors of the different States; and in a week from now we should not be sur prised if the number was swelled to half a million, so great is the military ardor evoked Nor is this warlike spirit confined to the Northern and Western States. In the South. according to the telegraph, volunteers are also pouring in to support the flag of the Confederate States, and there is now said to be an army of a hundred thousand men enrolled by the Montgomery government.

The entire enrolled militia of the States and Territories amounts to about three and a half millions of men. According to latest returns, the Army Register for 1861 makes an abstract of the militia force of the country, which we have subdivided into different sections, in order to show how this force is distributed between the North and South and the border

New Hampshire1854	33,538
Massachusetts1860	161,192
Vermont	23,915
Rhode Island1859	17,826
Connecticut	51,630
New York1859	418,846
New Jersey1852	81,984
Pennsylvania1858	350,000
Ohio	279,809
Michigan 1858	109,570
Indiana	53,913
Illinois	400,000
Wisconsin	51,321
Iowa	0.10-
Minnesota1860	24,990
Oregon	,000
Oregon	207.430
Kansas	300 630000
	The second second
Total	2,336,816
SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STA	
South Carolina1856	36,000
Georgia	78,700
Florida	12,122
Alabama1851	76,662
Louisiana1859	PL 324
Mississippi	
Texas1847	084
102001111111111111111111111111111111111	
Total	378,682
BORDER SLAVE STATES.	
Delaware	220
Maryland	4650 1274
Virginia1860	BERT A
North Carolina1845	3
Tennessee	. 2
Kentucky 1852	g 79
Missouri	17 047
Arkansas	47750
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
Total	604,724
TERRITORIES.	BUILT OF THE
Washington.	
Nebraska	STATE OF THE SAME
Nebraska	2.821
New Mexico	
District of Columbia1852	8,201

Total militia of the country..........3,313,244 Such was the disposition of the militia forces enrolled for service at the latest returns; but as many of these returns date back several years ago-in some cases as remote as 1838 and 1827-and as no returns at all have been made from several of the new States and Territories-such as Iowa, Kansas, Washington Territory, Nebraska and New Mexico-a large per centage must be added to this aggregate, which would probably bring the whole number of enrolled militia in the country up to over three millions and a half of men at the present time, of whom nearly two millions and a half belong to the free States of the North.

RECAPITULATION.

Militia Force.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION-NEW YORK RALLYING TO THE SUPPORT OF THE ADMINISTRA-TION.-Yesterday morning a preliminary meeting of the merchants of our city and of the members of the Stock Exchange was held at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand mass meeting of our citizens in support of the war policy of the administration. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and it was agreed on all hands that now that hostilities had been commenced by the South the people of New York, as of the North generally, were bound to sink all their political differences, and to unite as one man in defence of the national flag. After some discussion as to the manner in which the views of the gentlemen present should be carried out, it was agreed that a grand mass meeting be held at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon next, under the Washington Monument, in Union square, and that business people be requested to close their stores an hour or two previously, as well to allow their employees to attend as to mark the critical character of the events that call our citizens together.

The limits of the locality fixed upon will hardly afford space enough for the crowds that will be present. The demonstration promises to be the grandest and most imposing that has ever taken place in this country. And there is good reason that it should be so; for our existence as a nation, in a great measure, depends on the manner in which New Yorle shall speak out on this occasion.

THE CIVIL WAR-IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC COR-RESPONDENCE.-Among our Washington telegraphic despatches will be found a correspondence of great importance between Mr. Seward, our Secretary of State, and the Commissioners of the government at Montgomery. Now that war has begun, the interest attached to these letters is necessarily great. It will be seen that the Commissioners proposed to negotiate a separation on peaceable terms, on the ground that a revolution had been completed and the independence of the Confederate States established. This Mr. Seward denies, and says he does not see in the events which have taken place in the South "a rightful and accomplished revolution, and an independ-ent nation with an established government;" and moreover that he cannot officially recognize them in the capacity they claim, and he must decline official correspondence with them. The Commissioners interpret this as tantamount to a declaration of war, and accept the gage of battle. They also accuse some members of the government of bad faith in deceiving them as regards the evacuation of Fort Sumter and the status quo of Fort Pickens. There has been a great deal said on this point in the newspapers for some time, much of it without authenticity or foundation. It is plain that both governments had made up their minds for war, and they will now fight it out.

PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON FOR DE-FENCE. Great preparations are being made to defend Washington against the anticipated at-tack of a Confederate army. Among these is the enrolment of a regiment of Souaves from the Fire Department of this city, and Colonel Ellsworth, of the Chicago Zouaves has arrived here for the purpose. Without any disparagement to the militle, it is felt that men acoustomed to a rough life and exposed to hardship are best calculated for hard fighting in the streets, sleeping out in the open sir, and all those privations which are inseparable from a soldier's life. Colonel Ellsworth, with ten of his Chicago corps, is about to organize a regiment of this kind in New York; and no doubt it will be a highly efficient one, and do good service in protecting the government at Wash ington against its enemies.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Edmund C. Carrington, formerly of Virginia, was to day appointed Attorney General for the District of Col

J. M. Fleming, Attorney for the Eastern district of Ter

Joseph Gilman, Marshal for New Hampshire. M. Hays, Marshal for Rhode Island. George Leonard Davis, Paymaster of the Navy.

Colonel Charles Lee Jones to day resigned his commis-sion as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Judge Green, American Member of the last Congress

rom Kentucky, has been appointed Sixth Auditor of Treasury; salary \$3,000.

The Post Office Department has prepared circular in

structions in relation to the recent passage of posta than eight ounces, and packages of seeds or cuttings, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall be charged in the postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the paited States under afteen hundred miles; and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over a thousand miles, to be prepaid by stamps. All packages except seeds or outtings must be so packed and marked that their true character may be seen. Maps, engravings, lithographs or photo r unbound, photographic paper and letter envelopes, are lable matter and charged in the postage by the weight of the package—not in any case to exc four pounds—at the rate of one cent an ounce, or frac tion of an ounce, to any place in the United States within one thousani miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over afteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by stamps.

Reports from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 17, 1861.

Mr. Russell, Correspondent London Times; Gov. Manning, Col. Chesnut, Col. W. P. Miles, Col. Lucas, Col. Wigfall, Maj. Whiting, Col. Rhett, of the Mercury: R. Barnwell, and your correspondent, to day visited the fortifications on Morris Island and Fort Sumter. The scene at the latter place is impossible of an attack of smallpox. They are pitted in all directions. There are no breaches, but an attempt at one which days. In several places balls have gone completely through the walls. One of the red hot balls from Moulthe Fort is a mass of blackened ruins. The fire has touched burned out, the floors are covered with fragments of broken slate, and balls and shells are lying around in

The guns are turned in all directions. The gun car riages are shattered into fragments, while debris of the injured walls and buildings meet the eye at every turn. So far as the defence of the harbor is concerne fort is good as ever; but it will require two or three hun-dred thousand dollars to put the place in proper order. Workmen are busy clearing away the ruins, who, with the soldiers, are under the command of Lieut, Alfred

A misapprehension exists at the North concerning the A misapprehension exists at the North concerning the inaction of the fleet during the engagement. I am informed by a naval officer that it would have been impossible for the vessels to dome up, both on account of the dangerous character of the channel, and the fire from the batteries, which would have blown them out of the water. This will be the excuse made to the government on the arrival of the vessels at New York. Still, indignation is felt here that they did not, under the circumstances, were make a demonstration.

even make a demonstration.
Your regular correspondent desires to correct a number of errors of fact which were published among your general press despatches of the 14th inst. First, no carnonading took place between the vessels and the batteries; second, no raft was ever thrown out at Fort Sumter, loaded with men, and sad havor created among the poor fellows; third, no claven shots penetrated the floating battery below the water line; fourth, there was no unconditional surrender, merely an evacuation, according to the terms of the 11th inst.; fifth, Major Anderson did not surrouder his sword to General Beauregard, he simply said if he had would not have received it from so brave a man hixth, Major Anderson did not come to the city, and was not the guest of General Beauregard; seventh, Major Anderson and his men were not conveyed under guard to Morris Island. Your special despatches are verified by the highest authority, and may be relied upon.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1981.

Stocks heavy and unsettled. Pennsylvania State fives

to Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Raitread, 9½, Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

April 17, 1861.

Flour firm but dull. Wheat firm sales 5,000 bushels at \$1.20 a 13%c. Mess pork improved by 50c., at \$18. Lard, 10%c. a 11%c. Mess pork improved by 50c., at \$18. Lard, 10%c. a 11%c.

Liovo's Mimerams. This most excellent company o minstrels have within the past couple of weeks given ex-Niblo's saloon. Their performances since then have nightly drawn crowded audiences and wen most en husiastic applause. Wambold, White and Birch, those popular favorites, appear nightly in their inimitable de-lineations of negro life and eccentricity. Their succes-sive programmes furnish rich treats for the lovers of the humorous.

Arrivals and Departures.

Levenpool.—Ricamoship Glasgow.—Mrs C Carliale, J Brooks, Chushing and Indy, Senor Blasses, lady and child, J Zimens, Miss Ac Crellin, G Love, Mrs Love, Miss Sarsh Love, Capt Jas Gay Green, G S Sands, E Schulenburg, Rev T Bourne, lady and child, Mrs L Thorston, Miss Carlon, Mrs Green, Mrs Love, Capt Jas Mr Coborn, Mrs Green, Mrs Levenson, Mrs Alice Thornton, Mrs Green, Mr Coborn, Mrs Levenson, Mrs German, C B Balton, Mrs Levenson, Mrs German, Mrs Coborn, Mrs Levenson, Mrs Le

it will be perceived that Mr. George H. Requa, aged 34. been missing stace Sunday last. He is thus de-bed.—Height, five feet ten inches; dark mustache atide whiskers; dressed when last seen in tight colored is, brown business coat, dark vest, black silk hat-ppears that of late he has shown signs of mental rration. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered information tending to his recovery by D. L. Wester-t, No. 169 Fourth street, New York.

THE FIGHTH WARD SUICIDE CASE.—The in lmins Dehn, who died from the effects of

Court Calendar-This Day Supress Court—Chacut—Part 1.—Nos. 11063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1691, 1008, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103. Part 2.—Nos. 808, 356, 182, 594, 116, 802, 386, 810, 818, 404, 756, 822, 826, 828, 832, 834, 838, 846, 842, 844.

12, 844.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 10 to 17.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1711, 1369, 1695, 579, 767, 1063, 1163, 1177, 1543, 637, 1715, 1717, 119, 1721, 1725. Part 2.—Nos. 844, 748, 1268, 1270, 278, 1282, 1300, 1302, 1148, 1223, 502, 1256.

COURT OF APPRAIS.—Same as before.

Wood, Eddy & Co., Hanagers of the Rhowour, meadure are nature are there are the are the property of mulauribour by the Legislature. It is mulauribour, Commissioners appointed to any frawing of a Letter authorized by the Legislature in a letter of the Legislature in the commissioner appointed to any the legislature in the commissioner are also also the bandi of the icome of Francisco, do have that the following are the numbers which were in from the wheel-

Let wil from the wines!—

WYD, 53, 11, 67, 33, 13, 71, 17, 26, 74, 5, 31, 75.

Colast Edward A7, 181.

65, 42, 13, 52, 43, 41, 77, 56, 24, 25, 6, 68, 51, 34.

Wistress our langes ab Covergion, Ey., this weeks and ay, and J. F. NOONAM,
JACKSON SPARROW,
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed to of charge by sending to

of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del., with the control of the Kentucky Statery, at Covington, Kentucky. W., E. & CO., Managers.

Official Drawings of R. France & Co.'s
Delaware Lotteries.—Authorized by act of Assembly passed
January, 1859. Grants to run twenty years.

Sussax County-Class 92. Drawn April 17, 1851.
54, 53, 15, 13, 39, 52, 60, 59, 62, 49, 44, 4.
CONSOLIDATED—CLASS 93, Drawn April 17, 1861.
76, 62, 77, 58, 51, 45, 20, 17, 5, 52, 49, 64, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
Wilmington, Delaware

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed y CHASE & CO., 23 William atreet, New York.

Citizens and Strangers who Desire fire, tasty and elegant Hat should call at ESPENSCHEII manufacturer, 115 Nassau street. English Flammel Shirts for Military rvice at JACKSON & PURDY'S, 647 Broadway.

The Trays, Door Mats and every Description of House Furnishing Goods, at an immense reducion in prices at E. D. BASSFOED'S, Cooper Institute, N. F. Hillastrated estalogues free.

Definace Salamander Safes-With Patent powder proof locks and cross bars. Also fire and burglas proof sideboard and parlor safes. Depot 63 Murray street, corner of College place. ROBERT M. PATRIOK. Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing fachines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and hespestarticle for dreasing beautifying curing, cleaning, reserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all truggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tou-pees, the best in the world.—Wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House. Batchelor's Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at 16 Bond street, or send for a measure card.

Moldavin Cream Forces the Hair and histers to grow luxurianily. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S why invented Wig factory, 16 Bond street.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown.—Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barciay street, and sold by

Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—Reliable and Instantaneous—Black or Brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street. Trusses.—Harsh & Co.'s Radical Cure fruss, No. 2 Vessy street, Astor House, opposite the church.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 17-6 P. M. The war excitement and the movement of troops continue to be the sale topic of conversation in the treet, and business is unusually dull. The prospect of new war loans coming on the market tends o impart rather more activity to money, and rates are a shade higher. Capitalists are exercising more discrimination in their choice of paper, especially single names; everything Southern is avoid-Wholesale repudiation of Southern debts ed. due to the North appears to be generally antici-

We had another panic in State stocks to-day.

North Garolinas fell about 10 per cent, Virginias

10, Missouris 1, Tennessees 7, and even at this

rmous decline there were few buyers. The fall is, of course, the fruit of the news that the border slave States decline to fulfil their constitutional obligation by supplying the government with troops. People argue that a State which alls to perform one obligation cannot be relied on to perform another. United States securities also fell off, on the prospect of more government loans. e new sixes declined 11/2, the 12 per cent Treav notes 2. These latter are the cheapest temporary investment on the market at the present time. Speculative stocks fluctuated freely during the day. In the morning they were generally better; in the afternoon they fell off, closing heavy. Illinois Central rose to 67, but sold in the afternoon at 661/4—an advance, however, of 1/4 over yesterday's price. New York Central was pretty steady throughout the day at 731, being an advance of % since last evening. Eric rose 11/2: Hudson, 1/4: Reading, 1/4: Michigan Central, 11/4: guaranteed, 1/2; Toledo, 1/4. Galena declined 1, and Bock Island 1/4. Harlem was steady. The business in bonds is moderate. Speculators are divided about the effect of war on Western securities. The bulls say that the war will not affect the business of the roads connecting New York with the great West, and that the accumulation of capital here must lead to a stock speculation. The bears say that nothing prospers during civil war, and that confidence, which is the essential part of speculation, will be destroyed by the first clash of arms. Neither party are operating very vigorous-ly. The following were the last quotations of the day:-United States 5's, '74, 80 a 85; Tengessee 6's, 54 a 55; Virginia 6's, 45 a 461/2; Miscouri 6's, 49 a 491/4; Canton, 10 a 12; Cumberland Coal preferred, 5 a 8: Delaware and Hudson Canal, 85 a 88; Pennsylvania Coal, 77 a 78; Pacific Mail, 741/a 75; New York Central, 721/4 a 725/4; Erie, 23 a 231/4; Hudson River, 37% a 38%; Harlem, 13 a 13%; do. preferred, 33 a 33; Reading, 3334 a 34; Michigan Central, 46 a 4634; Michigan Southern and North-

43%; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 65 a 66%; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 8 a 9; La Crosse and Milwaukee land grant bonds, 5 a 10; Illinois Central bonds, 91 a 92%. Virginia State sixes sold today at forty-seven and a half cents on the dollar. A few years ago they were in demand, at a premium, for banking purposes; till within a few months they never fell below 90 a 95; only a week ago they sold at 70. The decline from 95 in October last to 471/4 to-day has been caused by the apprehension that Vir will secode from the Union, under the leader of broken down demagogues like Henry A. Wise Senators Mason and Hunter, Messrs. Pryor, Daniel, Carnett, &c. In this event our financial comm nity reckon that she would not be able to pay the interest on her bonds, or to keep up the sinking fund provided for their extinction at maturity. Virginia owes, in round numbers, about \$34,000,000. Not quite half of this debt, say \$10,000,000, was incurred in aiding the railroads of the State. Since their completion several of these roads have done so well as to relieve the State from all concern with regard to the interest on the advance made to them. The Virginia and Tennessee, and the Rich-

Galena and Chicago, 64% a 68; Cleveland and To-

ledo, 26% a 27; Chicago and Rock Island, 43 a

nd and Danyo"e, which, between them, received State aid to an amount exceeding \$5,000,000, pay the interest on the a stock advanced to the interest on the sate stock advanced to them regularly out of heir earnings. Other roads do the same. It is supposed here that secession would, at an events for some years, ruin the business of these roads, and that the State would be compared to pay the interest on the bonds lent them out of her own resources. Becoming would appear own resources. Secession would, in like manner the State balance sheet as the amount of re-stock and bonds held by the State govern If Virginia secedes her territory will be the no peaceful enterprises can be pecuniarily succeas-ful there. All the various stocks and bonds held by the State, and from which she now derives an ncome to meet her semi-annual interest, would in this case be unproductive. Whether, in this con-tingency, the Executive of Virginia could procure money elsewhere in order to protect the State credit, seems a disputed question. No one believes that Virginia would wantonly repudiate. But with all the desire in the world to act honorably, where is she to get money to pay her interest, if she seccedes? Every dollar that can be raised will be useded for the military defence of the State. Before these lines are read in Visginia, Fortress Monroe will be garrisoned by Managhusetts troops, and a formidable force of volunteers will be on the way to Washington from all parts of the North. So far as Virginia is concerned, secession is evidently going to be no child lay. Can it be emproved that, with a war or great magnitude on the eve of commencing on his territory, Virginia will be able to financier successfully enough to raise money to pay her interest? Our stock operators answer this query in the negative. They think that the credit of the Old Dominion, which for many years stood second to none in the whole country, has been broken down in a few weeks by the treasonable agitations of such men as Wise, Mason and Hunter; that, if the State secedes, that credit will be gone altogether, and that the July coupon will not be paid; and that the Hon. John Letcher will go down to posterity as the Governor in whose term the nonored name of Old Virginia was first disgraced by a protest. The actual loss will fall, in large part, on Virginians; nearly one-half the whole State debt is held in the State. The balance is divided between foreign investors and Western and Northern banks.

THE OT HE STORM AND THE

A despatch from Montgomery to-day states that the Confederate government has received \$125,000, all in gold. Bank notes of the Confederate States can be bought here at fifty cents on the dollar.

The following was the business of the Sub

Treasury to-day.

 Receipts
 \$318,245
 20

 —For customs
 89,000
 00

 Payments
 379,911
 18

 Balance
 10,662,617
 60

 The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this
 norning were \$18,960,633 99, and the balances \$1.816.809 72.

The Fulton Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable May 1.

do.....830 20 hud River RR... 100 flar Rk pref. s30 100 do....s30 100 do....s30 50 do.....

\$10000 U S 6's, '81, c. 89 199 s 15000 do. . . . 88½ 190 F 10000 U S 6's, '81, reg 90 50 h 1000 U S 6's, '81, reg 90 50 h 1000 U S 6's, '81, reg 90 50 h 1000 U S 6's, '81, reg 90 50 h 500 Trea 12 p c n's 100 480 h 1000 do. . . 190 5 50 h 14000 N Carolina 6's 58 100 100 Virginia 6's . 47 5 300 25000 Missouri 6's . 50 100 25000 Mi

CITY COMMERCHOTAL REPORT.

WENDEDAY, April 17—5 P.

REALSTRUCE—Four was steady, with a good desboth from the trade and for export. The sales embrabout 18,000 bbla, closing within the range of the
lewing quotations:—
Superine State.

Extra State, good to choice.

5 20 a
Superine Western.

5 25 a
Kirad to straight Southern.

5 25 a
Kirad to straight Southern.

5 25 a
Kiraight to good extra do.

Choice extra family and bakers' brands.

7 25 a
Rye four.

steady, with sales of 50,000 bushols, mostly Western med, at 61 ½0. a 63 ½0. for new, and 650. a 680. for of Barley, rye and oats were unchanged.

COFFIX.—The sales embraced about 100 bags Maraca at 14 ½0. 206 bags Rio skimings at 11 ½0.

COFFIX.—The market was firm, with an upward a dency in prices. The sales embraced about 5,000 a 7, bales, including 4,500 in transit, the remainder in six

bales, including 4,500 in transit, the remainder in sto-closing at 123%c. a 137%c.
FREGORES—Rates were steady. To Liverpool abo-4,400 bushels corn and 10,000 bushels wheat at 10, 6,000 bushels of corn at 93%d., in bags, 1,200 bbls. flo at 2s. 96., and some boxes bacon at 27s. 64; 200 bal-cotton at 3-16d. To Glasgow 1,000 bbls. flour were e-gaged at 3s. 45%d. a 3s. 6d. There was nothing new London.

Lenden.
Provisions — Pork—The market was firmer, with a good demand from the trade, with mice of 1,400 bbls., at \$17 75 a \$18 for moss, and at \$12 95 a \$13 for prime. Beef was in fair demand, with sales of 350 bbls. at \$8 \$75 for repacked mess, and \$16 50 a \$11 50 for extra. Cut meste were in fair request and quite firm, with sales of 300 bbls. and therees at \$16 a \$50 for shoulders, and \$50 for shoulders, and \$50 for shoulders, and \$50 for shoulders, and \$50 for and the sales of 300 bbls. and there are all \$10 for shoulders, and \$50 for an and the sales of \$200 bbls. and there are shoulders and an an an electron at \$10 for shoulders and an an an electron and chosen were firm and in fair demand, and prices were unchanged. ern Indiana, 13% a 14; do. guaranteed, 301/4 a 311/4; Panama, 106 a 108%; Illinois Central, 64% a 64%;

domand, and prices were unchanged. Sucass were steady, with sales of 640 hbds., n Cohes, at 45c. a 5c., and 1,446 bease, chiefly for eat 55c. a 65c.

Married.

Branker Corry.—On Wednesday, April 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Moses Ballou, Atames P. Brankers P. Gold Marrisson, of Berbice, British Guians, to Farans G., daughter of Edward Jankson, Eq., of this city.

Baltimore papers please copy.

Tarranker Rathat.—On Tuesday, April 16, at Grace church, by the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. Da. James Moore, son of Edward Tennant, of Liverpool, to Extry Mary, youngest daughter of the late John A. F. Rachau, of this city.

Anches.—On Tuesday, April 16, Caronaus Arena, youngest daughter of James B. and Adelia A. Arches, aged 7 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late resistence, 37 vandam street, this (Thurnday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Bovis.—in Brooklyn. at No. 429 Allantic street, on Monday evening, April 26, James A., initial sen of James and Margarat Boyle, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Bantishire Journal, Scotland, and San Francisco papers micesse comp.

nase copy.

BUJON —At Yorkville, on Wednesday, April 17, Aroszo
BUJON.—On Tuesday, April 16, after a short but pain-